

When Assemblyman Bradley went from the Inebriate asylum to the Legislature he made a mis-step. He should have staid where he belonged.

The Republicans in the New York Legislature do not give the party any hope that they will show an average amount of common sense in this senatorial contest.

There have been a great many rumors that Mr. Bentley, of this State, Commissioner of pensions, will be removed, simply because the administration had engaged in the business of making changes. But the Secretary of Interior department refuses to make any change at present. The administration has kicked out a great many faithful servants, and it may possibly kick out Bentley.

A young woman at McGregor, Iowa, made three attempts one day this week to commit suicide. She first threw herself into the Mississippi, but was rescued by a boatman. In an hour after she tried to throw herself out of the window of her boarding house, but was caught in the act. She next tried to end her life by taking half an ounce of laudanum. She is a handsome girl, an orphan, a dress-maker by trade, and has many friends and an excellent reputation. This is another of the many strange freaks of the human mind.

The signal service very frequently uses the term "fair" weather, and by this persons generally suppose the bureau means clear weather. But the people are misled by the term. It does not mean clear and bright, but cloudy, though neither stormy nor threatening storm. This term has been the means of misleading so many persons, and very naturally too, that the signal service bureau will likely replace it by a more appropriate term. It should be done, as the present term is altogether out of character.

The bribery investigation at Albany is bringing out some queer things regarding the careers of both Assemblyman Bradley and Senator Sessions. Bradley, who makes the complaint that he was "approached" by Sessions with \$2,000 if he would vote for Depew, has had a very checkered career. In his own testimony can be believed, "skipping from Pennsylvania Peg Leg railways to Texas timber lands, and from a Kentucky saw mill to Cattaraugus politics." He has a spotted character for veracity and some of his business and political transactions have not been free from corruption. On the other hand, Sessions does not seem to fare any better. He has been a professional lobbyist for many years and receiving good pay for his work. At one time he received \$5,500 on a scheme to locate the site of the New York postoffice, and had frequently taken large sums for schemes of that character. The more we find out that New York politics is peculiar.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT AND ITS ADOPTION.

Those who have taken time to find fault with the revised New Testament should have the patience to wait until some action is taken by their respective churches. As yet no denomination has laid the old edition aside and filled its place with the revised edition. Pastors probably in all denominations and in all parts of the country, have read more or less from it to their congregations, merely as a means of imparting information or to show the difference between the old and the new editions, but have not gone farther than that. The old book will be generally used in the pulpits of the Methodist Church until the board of bishops or the general conference decides on the question as to whether the revised edition shall be adopted or not. The Presbyterian ministers will not accept it in place of the old, unless authorized by the general assembly or some body having power to decide upon the question. The same course will in all probability be taken by other denominations.

For these reasons those who have a prejudice against the revised New Testament and are opposing its adoption in the churches, should wait till the proper time to speak. There have been a great many hasty opinions expressed, and reckless fault finding indulged in, in regard to the work of the revisors, while wisdom would dictate that judgment on its merits or demerits should be suspended until it has been more thoroughly studied and more diligently compared.

DRUMMING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

During the past few years the colleges and universities of the East have suffered quite a loss on account of the great falling off in the numbers of students from the West. This fact has led the leading educational institutions such as Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Amherst College, Yale College, and several others, to adopt the system of virtually drumming for students. Now they advertise annual examinations for admission to these colleges and universities, the object being to save candidates for studentship the trouble and expense of a trip to these institutions in the face of the fact that they may be rejected. Convinced that this is the only method that will draw western students to any extent, they have adopted the plan of holding these annual examinations at the various cities in the West. That for Cornell was held in Chicago last Tuesday, Professor Wait, of the department of mathematics, of that university, conducting the examination. There was only one candidate for examination, and he was a young man from Louisiana. One would at

first thought suppose that it would be a loss to Cornell University to send a professor from Ithaca to Chicago, and get only one student; but one is considered worth the instructor's trip to Chicago, as four years' tuition in the institution would much more than compensate for the expense.

The few applicants for examination for admission to such a prominent institution as that at Cornell—the examinations being conducted at the expense of the university—and the fact that eastern colleges and universities are virtually offering a reward for western students, show that colleges in the West are in a great measure satisfying the demand for educational facilities. Years ago, the eastern colleges and universities had vast numbers of students from the West, and while in the aggregate there may be a large number now, the falling off has been strikingly great. Young men seeking a collegiate education are not compelled to go East any more. The University of Wisconsin stands among the leading educational institutions of this country and so also does the Michigan University. The Northwestern University at Evanston, ranks high among the universities of the country, and its requirements for scholarship are as high as Yale or Harvard. The Beloit College, in our own country, whose influence is felt far and near, is one of the best colleges for the classics there is in the United States, the instruction in this department being as thorough as the oldest colleges and universities in the country. Milton College is also a monument to Rock county. It is doing well, and what is characteristic of this institution is that it is more closely linked to the interests of our common schools than any other college in the West, and has furnished more prominent teachers than any other college in Wisconsin.

In the northern part of this State we have the Lawrence University and Ripon College, both ably managed, and financially prosperous. The Lawrence University which has seen many hard struggles, is now free from financial embarrassment, is out of debt, and has free tuition. Such institutions as the Lawrence University and Ripon College are doing a noble work. They draw to themselves a great many young men who have had to battle severely with the hardships on the farms and in the pines. They get rough timber some times, but they turn out some splendid men very often, and therefore do a world of good. A great many young men who have been reared without any educational or social advantages, and like Ingomar, have rough exteriors, and who would not dare to knock at the doors of many of our institutions of learning outside of the State, but they go to Appleton or Ripon, are not sent, and come out new men with a new world before them. This is what these colleges are doing and all praise be given them for their noble work.

PLAYING CIRCUS.

LA CROSSE, June 15.—A sad and fatal accident was made known to the public this afternoon, the particulars of which are as follows: Late yesterday a number of German boys were playing in the rear of the house of J. Kuhlmann, on South Second street, with his son, and of 13 years was fatally shot by a companion, John Weber. It seems the boys had a large pistol, and, after shooting at different things, agreed to play circus, and it was proposed that young Kuhlmann put a ball on his head and Weber would shoot it off. The boy was placed in position and Weber shot, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and he fell heavily to the ground unconscious. Physicians were immediately called, and pronounced the wound fatal. Young Weber and his parents feel very bad over the accident. It has taught the boys a lesson which will not be forgotten.

People on the verge of matrimony, and anxious to introduce some striking novelty into the wedding ceremonies, may possibly be aided by studying the account of a marriage recently celebrated in San Francisco. Mr. Lee You and Miss Ah Chung, two members of the Chinese aristocracy of that city, were the high contracting parties. The present to the bride were from female friends only, while those to the groom were from male friends. On the second day after the marriage the newly-made husband gave a banquet to over 500 invited guests. The dishes were such as appeal to the Chinese palate, and including swallows' nests and pheasant soup, stewed sharks' fins with chopped chicken and ham, roast Chinese goose with ginger and cucumbers, stewed mushrooms with young shoots of bamboo, ducks wrapped in dry orange peel and stewed, tea and libation. While the guests were regaling themselves on these and other dainties a sudden pealing of gongs and an explosion of thousands of firecrackers announced that the bride was about to visit the entertainment. She entered the room holding a fan before her face, her bashfulness permitting her to remove it only in the case of a favored few to whom she tendered the compliment of tea drinking. After passing through the room she slowly retired backward, still keeping her face concealed from the gaze of the curious. For three days the festivities of the groom and his friends continued, after which time the bride took her turn at entertaining her friends at her father's house. But here the groom was not allowed to appear until sent for by his parents-in-law. Upon receiving notice he came and carried away his bride to his own home, and the wedding festivities were at an end.

Nearly a Miracle.

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Stomach Bitters; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well." Price \$1, trial size, 10 cents.

For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is no Material Change in the New York Senatorial Contest.

But a Good Many Speculation of Things that May Happen.

The Steamship Tarorna goes to Pieces Off the Coast of New Zealand.

One Hundred and Thirty Lives Lost by the Wreck.

The Ship was Without the Usual Life-Saving Apparatus.

Some Details of the Wreck and the Efforts to Save Life.

Doings of the Wisconsin Bar Association at Madison.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found in the River at Rockford.

Notes from the Grand Temple of Honor of Wisconsin.

The Officers Elected by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin Masons.

A La Crosse Boy Shot and Fatally Wounded While Playing Circus.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The Changes in the Vote for Senators in New York.

ALBANY, New York, June 15.—The Buck leaders were deserted by another of their small band of adherents to-day. Assemblyman Reitz, of Brooklyn, who has previously voted for Conkling and Platt on every ballot, in compliance with the expressed wishes of his constituents, left the two ex-Senators and voted for Crowley and Depew. In explaining his vote, he had read to the convention a series of resolutions passed by the sixteenth ward Republican association at a meeting held June 13th. In these resolutions the Association, after stating that the re-election of Conkling and Platt was impossible, and that it was necessary to choose two Republican Senators at this session to represent New York and secure a Republican majority in the United States Senate, calls upon Mr. Reitz to vote for a candidate who can be elected, and requests him to vote against a final adjournment until Senators are elected. This makes the third loss Conkling has sustained, while he has gained but one man—the notorious Bradley. Other changes on the ballot for the short term ran Wheeler up to 25, his highest score and within six of Conkling. Lapham, Rebeck and Rogers dropped back to 18, while Marvin disappeared, his complimentary friends returning to Cornell. For the long term Depew gained one, Mr. Reitz, and lost two, while two more were absent. The losses were Assemblyman C. H. Russell, who trotted out General Tracy from his retirement, and Farmer Beach, who cast a solitary vote for Rogers. These men be real or temporary losses, but in either event they mark a growing feeling of restiveness which is to be observed in the Depew forces. The accessions to his ranks for the past week come very slowly, and recounts are obtained with much difficulty. It is believed that he has now attained almost maximum of his strength.

AN ILL-FATED STEAMER.

How the Tarorna Went to Pieces—130 Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Particulars of the wreck of the steamer Tarorna are given: The Tarorna was a steamer belonging to the Union company of New Zealand, was employed on the coast of New Zealand, and running to Melbourne and Sydney. On the voyage on which she was wrecked the Tarorna had passed down the east coast of New Zealand calling at different ports. She was between Port Chalmers, the Port Dunedin and the bluff, the last place of call before going to Melbourne. When the vessel first struck the sea was comparatively calm and it was thought no lives would be lost, but a heavy surf broke on that part of the coast. There were no life boats or life saving apparatus. One boat which went from the vessel was driven upon the beach and broken while the other could render no assistance, and was picked up at sea. A heavy swell set in. The steamer settled down on the rocks and was washed over by the waves. The crew and passengers huddled at last on the fore-castle and in the rigging, and as the became exhausted were gradually washed off into the sea. The vessel struck at 5 o'clock Friday morning. By two o'clock in the afternoon all the women and children had been washed off the fore-castle. A few of the strongest men held on the rigging till night. At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a cry was heard by those on shore as the mast fell into the sea. When the morning dawned there was scarcely a vestige of the wreck. Between sixty and seventy bodies have come on shore, most of which have been identified. The majority have been buried on a piece of ground on the coast. About one hundred and thirty lives were lost.

ALLEGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Bucks here claim that they will be able to prove that six members of the Legislature, who have been voting against Mr. Conkling, have been bribed, and that, for fear of discovery, they will soon change their votes.

A Republican Senator who has arrived here from New York is given as authority for the statement that Conkling has proposed to his friends to drop Platt and another Republican reports the same story, and says Mr. Platt has agreed to stand aside if the Bucks of the Legislature desire it.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Temple of Honor. MADISON, June 15.—The Grand Temple of Honor of Wisconsin met here to-day, and the report of the Grand Recorder shows the order in this State not in a flourishing condition. But seven new temples have been instituted, while fifteen have not been heard from since October. The total number initiated during the year was 925, while 256 have withdrawn; 1,349 were suspended; 402 violated the pledge; 481 were expelled, and 26 died. The present total membership is 4,148, a net loss of over 2,000 since June, 1880. The total receipts during the year were \$2,695.19, nearly all of which has been absorbed in paying the salary and expenses of the Grand Worthy Templar, leaving an indebtedness of \$2,346.52. This afternoon a resolution was adopted, making the office of Worthy Templar a purely honorary position, allowing nothing except the usual expenses. It was voted that the next session be held at Green Bay. A fight over the election of officers is expected tomorrow. The administration of the Rev. Mr. Phillips as chief has been far from satisfactory, and the probabilities are that he will not be re-elected. It is rumored that charges are to be brought against him, for violating the obligations.

WISCONSIN MASONS.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—At to-day's session of the Wisconsin Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons the following Grand Officers were elected: E. E. Chapin, Columbus, Grand Master; William C. Swayne, Milwaukee, Grand Senior Warden; Sam S. Fifield, Ashland, Grand Senior Warden; N. M. Littlejohn, White-water, Grand Treasurer; John W. Woodhul, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary; F. C. G. Collins, Beloit, Grand Lodge Trustee. The balance of the officers will be appointed by the Grand Master tomorrow.

WHITTAKER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Whittaker's friends are determined not to let his case go with the adverse finding of the military court. They claim that the evidence taken does not justify a verdict of guilty, and they propose to make an argument to this effect before the Judge Advocate General. Then if the Judge Advocate General approves the finding of the court Whittaker's friends intend to go before the President and ask him to disapprove it. They make no point on the color question, and will not, in spite of their efforts. It is more than probable that the findings of the court will be approved.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The Body of a Man Found at Rockford, Illinois—Foul Play Suspected.

ROCKFORD, June 15.—The body of a man was found in the river last night, just north of the city limits, by some boys who were in bathing. Coroner Dame was at once notified, who impelled a jury to ascertain how the man came to his death. At first it was supposed to be J. W. Roderick, who has been missing since last week Tuesday; but his brother, after examining him, says it is not. There is an ugly wound on the man's head, and there is supposed to be foul play somewhere. Some very startling facts have been revealed at the inquest thus far, however, and the jury have adjourned until Friday. It is thought that the man had been employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company in the gang of men grading the track for that company between here and Rockton. It is a very mysterious affair, and may prove to be a dark deed.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

MADISON, June 15.—The State Bar Association met this morning, the Hon. Moses M. Strong presiding. Fifty-two members of the profession made application for membership and were duly elected. A communication was received from citizens of Milwaukee asking that a popular subscription be taken for the erection of a monument to the late Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter. W. E. Carter, from the committee on amendments to laws, made a strong report against the tinkering of the statutes by the Legislature. The Hon. John W. Cary read an able paper on a repeal of the statutes, showing the effect of repeal upon existing rights created thereby and liabilities. The association then adjourned till tomorrow morning. This afternoon has been occupied by an excursion on Lake Mendota.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

St. Louis, June 15.—Brown and Myers, two of the New Madrid, Mo., outlaws who killed Robert Lafarge and shot the sheriff of Wayne county, and made it very lively generally in southeastern Missouri a few weeks ago, were convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged July 15. Theodore Mitchell, who was indicted as accessory, was allowed to plead guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for

thirty years. Just two months will intervene between the day Lafarge was killed and the day his murderers will be hanged.

Bradford, Pa.

Thomas Fitcham, Bradford, Pa., writes: "I enclose money for SPRING BLOSSOM, as I said I would if it cured me. My dyspepsia has vanished, with all its symptoms. Many thanks; I shall never be without it in the house." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JANESVILLE MARKETS. Reported for the Gazette by Samp & Gray, Grain and Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, June 15. Receipts of grain continue liberal, and the market rules steady for all kinds. Wheat is salable at 95¢@1.00 for best spring; 80¢@90¢ for low grades, and 80¢@85¢ for winter. Rye is in fair demand at 90¢@95¢. Receipts light. Barley is selling at 70¢@75¢. Corn and oats in demand at quotations below: FLOUR—New Process \$1.40 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.25 per sack. WHEAT—Winter, 85¢@90¢; good to best spring, 90¢@100¢; common to fair quality 80¢@90¢. WHEAT BRAN—50¢ per 100; MEAL—coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted 30¢ per sack FEED—90¢@100¢ per 100 lbs. MIDDINGS—70¢ per 100 lbs. TON \$12. RYE—in request at 90¢@95¢, per 60 lbs. BAILEY—ranges at 70¢@75¢ according to quality. CORN—Shelled per 100 lbs. 35¢@36¢. OATS—white 33¢@34¢; mixed 32¢@33¢. BUCKWHEAT—salable for seed at 60¢@65¢. TIMOTHY SEED—in demand at \$1.80@2.00 per 40 pounds. CLOVER SEED—salable at \$3.50@4.00 per bushel. HAY—Timothy 45¢@50¢ per ton; Marsh and other kinds 45¢@50¢ per ton. POTATOES—dull at 40¢@50¢ per bushel. BUTTER—good supply at 14¢@16¢. BEANS—wanted at 1.00@1.10 per bushel. EGGS—scarce at 16¢@17¢. HIDES—Green, 60¢; calf 80¢; Dry, 12¢@14¢. WOOL—Ranges, at 27¢@32¢ for fair to choice clips; 1/4 off for unmerchantable. SHEEP BELTS—Range at 80¢@1.00 each. LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$1.00@1.50 per 100 lbs.; Hog \$5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 15. WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat cash, \$1.10 1/2¢; No. 3 spring wheat cash, 95¢. CORN—No. 2 cash, 47 1/2¢. OATS—No. 2, at 39 1/2¢. BARLEY—No. 3 at 80¢. PORK—Cash new, \$16.50. LARD—Cash \$10.82 1/2. LIVE HOGS—\$1.70@1.80 according to grade. BUTTER—17¢@18¢, 13¢@14¢, 9¢@10¢, according to quality. CHEESE—4¢@5¢, according to quality. EGGS—Fresh, 15¢. HAY—Timothy, No. 1, \$12.50@13.50; No. 2 do \$10.50@11.50. HOPS—12 1/2¢@25¢. HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 15¢@18¢. SEEDS—Clover at \$1.00@1.25 per bu.; Timothy \$2.00@2.30; Flax, \$1.15. TALLOW—No. 1, 5 1/2¢ per lb. WHISKY—\$1.08. WOOL—Tub-washed bright, 35¢@40¢ per lb; unwashed, 28¢@32¢; coarse 20¢@25¢.

MILWAUKEE.

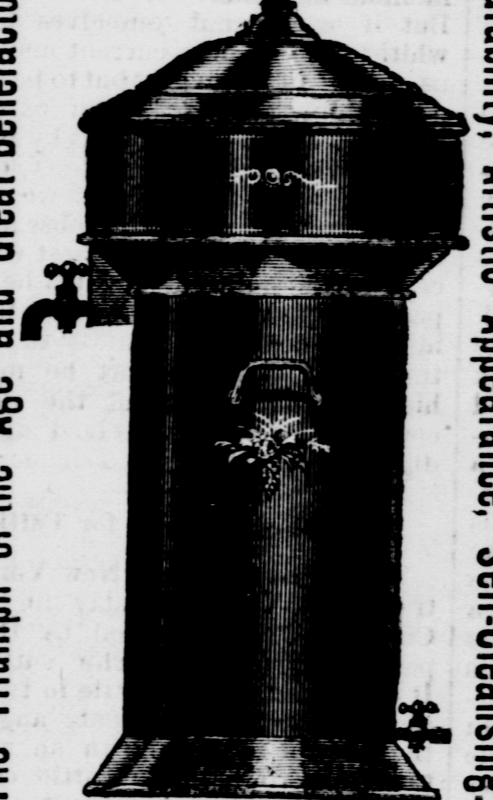
MILWAUKEE, June 15. FLOUR—Scarce and firm. WHEAT—Tanner, No. 2 hard \$1.11 1/2¢; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1.09 1/2¢; June \$1.09 1/2¢; July \$1.11 1/2¢, August \$1.12 1/2¢; September \$1.11 1/2¢; October \$1.11 1/2¢. No. 3 Milwaukee 95¢; No. 4 85¢; rejected nominal. CORN—No. 2, 41¢. OATS—No. 2, 37¢. RYE—No. 1, 95¢. BARLEY—No. 2 spring, \$1.02 1/2¢. PORK—Mess pork, \$16.45. LARD—Prime steam \$10.80.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 15. Money; 3 1/4 per cent. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Stocks, active.

The Stevens Upward

The Triumph of the Age and Great Benefactor.



FILTER!

Thus avoiding frequent repacking, and delivering water after filtration, above sediment and filtering material. It is made of heavy galvanized iron, has a reservoir for ice if you wish, and is easily moved. One was sent to W. G. Wheeler, the Crocker Store, last year and Mr. S. Hayner (Dunock & Hayner) took it on trial. The result was so satisfactory and exceedingly pleasing, filling the bill perfectly, that a stock was ordered and the Filters are now at Wheeler's Crocker Store and can be bought on approval. Large arrivals of Fruit Jars, Bird Cages, Lawn Vases, Hammocks, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and a few Jewett Refrigerators left, at special prices.

At Gazette Counting Room,

At a BARGAIN,

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

At 200dawit

Here We Are Again.

We have been so busy that we have not had time to keep our customers well posted about

The Great Bargains We Have in Store

for them. Our Custom Department is—well, there is no use of talking; we have never been loaded with orders as we have been the past two months. Our Magic Lantern works like a charm. We furnish our customers with Garments made to Measure and to fit, at lower prices than ever. A new lot of Suitings just received. Come in and leave your measure. We do not keep open Sundays. On deck from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and don't you forget it.

E. T. FOOTE.

Janesville, June 11th, 1881.

HEIMSTREET!

DEALER IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

Open Wednesday.

Speaking of Carpets!

SMITH & BOSTWICK

HAVE NOW ON

EXHIBITION

The Largest and Most Extensive Stock of

CARPETS!

Ever before shown by any one house in the interior of the State. Also a large stock of

Oil Cloths, Linoleum Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Plain and Fancy Matting,

All widths, Crumb Cloths, and everything else connected with a FIRST CLASS CARPET HOUSE.

Received this Day—A Large Stock of BODY BRUSSELS,

With Borders to Match. We have the finest stock of these goods ever shown in this market. All the above goods will be sold at the very lowest Net Cash Prices.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

APRIL 16th, 1881.

For Sale!

At a BARGAIN,

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

HEIMSTREET'S

DRUG STORE!

OPEN WEDNESDAY!

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1881.

Post-Office—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way	1:30 P. M.
Madison and Milwaukee	2:30 P. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton	3:30 P. M.
Waterloo Junctions	3:30 P. M.
Green Bay and Way	4:30 P. M.
Monroe and Way	4:30 P. M.
Madison and Way	5:30 P. M.
Milwaukee and Way	5:30 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE:

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:30 P. M.
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:30 P. M.
Black River, via Johnsons, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	12:30 P. M.
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Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee	8:00 P. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton	8:00 P. M.
Waterloo Junctions	8:00 P. M.
Chicago and Way	8:00 P. M.
All points East, via Johnsons, South of Chicago	8:00 P. M.
All points East, via Johnsons, South of Chicago	8:00 P. M.
Green Bay and Way, including Milwaukee, Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin	8:00 P. M.
Madison and Milwaukee	11:30 P. M.
West, Madison, via Johnsons, South of Chicago	11:30 P. M.
Monroe, Brookfield and Way	11:30 P. M.
Rockford, Freeport and Way	11:30 P. M.

Beloit stage, 11:30 A. M.

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Beloit stage, 11:30 A. M.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 11:30 A. M.

Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 11:30 A. M.

Black River, via Johnsons, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:30 A. M.

Black River, via Johnsons, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:30 A. M.

Amateur Theatricals.

Gallagher is satisfied. The facts are these: Gallagher was the President of a dramatic club and wrote a piece for them. It called for nine persons, and everybody in the cast except Gallagher considered that he or she had the worst part and that it was made so on purpose. At first they decided to propose to play, but finally decided to "do so, and concocted a plan to punish Gallagher. He played the hero, and in the first act said farewell to his mother and went off to sea, and when she parted with him she contrived to wrench his head and scratch his nose on a pin fixed in the shoulder of her dress for that purpose. That ended her mind, and she was disturbed. But he submitted. In the next act he appeared on shipboard and had to be knocked down by the cruel captain, who hit him so earnestly with a baying-pin that it nearly killed him. And then when he headed the mutiny and cried to the mutineers: "Follow me!" somebody opened a trap and he indignantly fell through it and got terribly grieved by the audience. He was awful mad, but determined to conquer in spite of the disaster, and so came up and went on with the play. In the third act he was to have a terrible combat with the villain and was being whiplashed by the villain. Mr. Henocopy Smythe played the part. He was satisfied that he had the worst part in the piece, and that Gallagher made it so to spite him. Gallagher, as he clinched him, cried: "Villain, I'll beat your life out in two seconds." But he didn't. The villain was the strongest man, and the way he lashed Gallagher about the stage was awful. When it came to that point where the villain said to him: "Let me up! I've crashed!" he had Gallagher hammer under the table and was beating him with a chair leg, and of course his speech and Gallagher's reply: "I will not spare your life!" sounded absurd. Before the villain consented to be overcome he had got the audience shrieking with laughter, and had beaten Gallagher black and blue all over. Gallagher went home terribly enraged and the rest of the company were delighted. The piece was to be played the next night and Gallagher reported himself too ill to appear. But he sent a substitute. That substitute was Gallagher, under an assumed name. He suggested the mother so, in the parting scene, that he nearly killed her, and pulled her false hair off, accidentally. He threw the cruel captain down the trap. He hurt all the other actors, and, in the fight with the villain, mopped the whole stage with him and hurled him clear through the back flat. The company and scenery were completely wrecked, confusion reigned, and Gallagher sat in front and laughed till he nearly died. Revenge is sweet.—Boston Post.

Dreaming to Some Purpose.

Last Friday a lady went from Bevington to Winterset, and returned on Conductor White's coach. After leaving the coach she discovered she had left her purse (in which there was a considerable amount of money) in the coach. A telegram was sent to Mr. White, who immediately made diligent search, but could not find the purse. When the coach was turned over to the sweepers in the yard on the east side they were instructed to look out for the purse. They thoroughly cleaned and swept the coach, but saw no purse. As might be expected, the lady worried over her loss, and lost considerable sleep that night, but finally passed a dreamy state, when she saw she went into the coach and found her purse at the end of the seat whereon she sat. The next morning when the coach arrived her husband boarded it to get the purse. "It's no use," said the Conductor, "we searched every place in the coach and swept every seat in it; it isn't here." "But I know just where it is; my wife found it last night," said the woman's husband, and precisely where she found it in her dream was the purse. Conductor White's two eyes stuck out like a locomotive head-light as he exclaimed, "Well, that beats me!"—Des Moines (La.) Register.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

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Keeping the Mind in Order.

A rusty engine, a boat covered with barnacles, a rickety plow, a creaky wind-mill, a creaky water-wheel, each of these illustrates the condition of a mind that is not kept in order. It is impossible to get a fair amount of work out of either of them. Irregular action always indicates disorder or disease. You cannot rely upon a pump that will sometimes bring water and sometimes not. A man who works only when he feels like it is apt, after a while, to give up working altogether. Those who accomplish much in this world do it by keeping their minds in order.

How is this effected?

1. By working systematically. It is a very bad thing for one to get in the way of working haphazard—putting everything off to the last minute, trusting to the inspiration of the moment, when the inspiration may not come—"running for luck" when the work ought to have been methodized and digested in due season. No man is sure to succeed who has not fixed habits of labor. When you come to associate a certain task with a certain hour of the day, it may be easier to work than it would be to idle. There is a story told of an old merchant who, having retired from business, found it essential to his comfort that he should go to the counting-room every morning, and add up a few columns of figures and strike a balance in his ledger. Whatever task is faithfully performed at the appointed time, however hard it may have been at first, soon becomes comparatively easy, if not positively agreeable.

2. By doing everything thoroughly. This cannot be done unless we work systematically. A workman must adjust the foundation stones of a great building with great care, if he would not have it tumble down. Want of thoroughness is charged upon our age as one of its peculiar defects. We are in a desperate hurry, and this leads us to slight our work. We are introducing labor-saving processes into the region of mind when the labor itself, as a discipline, may be of more importance than anything else. I doubt whether the children of this generation start in life with as thorough a knowledge of the fundamental principles of education as they did fifty years ago. Reading and writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, are slipped over in order to make way for more advanced studies. This, in a measure, accounts for the fact that so many people find it difficult to master any subject satisfactorily. No one can study a profound proposition to any advantage the postulates of which he does not understand.

3. By working steadily and persistently—no less always in the same line, or in any one line too long at a time—but steadily enough to accomplish all that needs to be accomplished. The more one does, the more he is able to do. The joints of the mind are wonderfully limbered by exercise. You begin your work reluctantly and with an effort—it is a task and a grievance—but it must be done, and so you address yourself to it with as good a grace as possible, and it soon grows easy and light, even pleasurable, and you may be sorry when it is over. "How is this thing to be done?" asked young John of his father. "By doing it," was the reply. No one can tell what he is capable of doing until he has buckled to his work, and stuck to it persistently. If the mind is for the time thrown off its balance by any petty troubles, the best way to bring it right is to go to work. Long intervals of inertia are fatal to the health and vigor of the mental powers. Some of the grandest thoughts that ever electrified the world have come from the minds of those who, in the exercise of an indomitable will, have lifted themselves up out of the deep to "soar in the empyrean."

4. By keeping the mind clear of rubbish. The working capacity of the mind is obstructed by the intrusion of silly notions and absurd theories and empty fancies, which the man mistakes for realities. Some of the most promising young men that I ever knew have come to nothing in this way. It is also very injurious to allow the mind to be cluttered up with useless lumber—abundant knowledge of things that are not worth knowing, to the exclusion of that which is of real value. There are people whose heads are crammed full of dates, and names, and minute, unimportant facts, who do not know what history means. Others will give chapter and text for innumerable passages of Scripture, while the Bible itself is to them a dead letter. It may be necessary for a man to unlearn a great many things in order to get his mind into good working order. The mind is intended to be something else than an absorbent.

5. By keeping the bodily machine in order. Fresh air is an indispensable condition of mental activity. The education of our children is retarded by the mephitic atmosphere of the school-room. The mind never works to the best advantage when the body is overheated, or over-chilled, overloaded with food, or depleted by abstinence. The man who sits all day long at his desk would give us something far better and better worth reading if he were to get a walk, or do something in the open air. Wordsworth says that he composed his best poems while he was walking on the shore of the lake, or strolling in the woods. It is this which gives such a healthy tone to his work, and accounts for the absence of everything which is morbid, or over-strained, or debilitating. The old Grecian sages taught in the open air, and addressed a people who were as skillful in athletic games as they were in intellectual gladiatorialship.

By keeping the moral nature in order. There is a very intimate connection between the head and the heart. All the blood that courses through the brain starts from the heart, and then returns to the heart again. Disorder in the seat of the affections seriously impairs the healthy action of the mental powers. Some of our great men would be much greater if they were better men. "A sane mind in a sane body," is the old definition of a perfect man, and it can hardly be improved. It is a thing when a man becomes a slave to himself. He serves a hard master. A single dominant vice deranges the whole order of our being, and throws everything out of gear. It is

"The insane root That takes the reason prisoner."—Bishop Clark, in M. Y. Ledger.

—Tea Rolls.—Half a cake of compressed yeast in three half-pints of lukewarm water; add a quart of sifted flour and mix well to a thick batter. Let it stand six or seven hours in a moderately-warm place till well risen, then add two eggs, an ounce of butter, four ounces of sugar, and a tablespoonful of salt, add flour (about a pint) and work well with the hands till it is a soft dough; make into rolls; put them in the pans they are to be baked in, and set near the stove to rise, as soon as they rise, bake in a quick oven.

Planning.

When a man is intending to build a house, the first thing to be considered is the cost, and whether he has sufficient to build it. Then the plan is settled on and drawn to feet and inches, so that the builders, having a "working plan," may build with exactness and certainty, knowing at every step just what is to be done. In building houses we begin always at the foundation; the larger and higher the building is to be the more underground work is to be done. Spikes, cupolas, finials, ornamentations; these are the finishing touches, the last things done.

There are other ways of building houses. Many fine buildings in the "old country" date from successive periods of time, a part of them being put up by one generation and added to by succeeding generations. But each installment of the structure was erected according to a plan and made harmonious with its predecessors.

Not houses alone are made according to a plan, but their furniture as well, and this extends to all the smallest items included in house furnishings. All are made according to some pattern. We have patterns for our clothes, our ornaments, for our dinner and our furniture, and these designs give rise to fashion, to which so many are willing slaves.

All this is very alphabetical, and when spoken of merely material things is easily understood, but how is it when applied to things immaterial? How many of our readers are living according to a plan—a plan in which each day, each week, each year, each decade has its appointed place? How many of them are mere shallops along the stream of time, being hither and thither blown by the wind of chance, without rudder or helm, or sails or guidance? The fact that to a large extent we have no option as to what we may do and be, that our "lines and bounds" are appointed us, is no reason why we should not use the limited power of choice that is ours. "To him that hath shall be given."

There seemed little chance that Benjamin Disraeli should be Prime Minister of England when he was a young man of twenty-one; everything but himself was against him. He had no fortune, no friends, he belonged to a race proscribed, but he conquered everything, and at last accomplished his plans, vanquished fortune, realized, and probably more than realized his proudest ambitions. In the steadfastness of aim, the fixedness of purpose, the unflinching and tireless perseverance which characterized him, he is an example for all men and all women.

If a house is to have but one room, that one room may be arranged so as to afford the greatest facility for work and comfort, or it may be so arranged or disarranged as to promote constant discomfort and confusion. She who lives in disorder in a small house will carry the same mode of living into a palace. Years ago a poor family on their way to Texas were shipwrecked and brought to New Orleans where they were given a room in one of the best hotels in that city. In two hours that elegantly-furnished room had all the appearance possible to it of the North Carolina in which the family had previously been domiciled. Every chair had some bundle or garment in it. Blankets were taken from the bed and strewn on the floor to "set the baby on," and squalor peeped out from every curtain and bit of furnishing in the room.

The orderly, systematic soul impresses itself on the body it inhabits, the clothes of that body, the apartment it dwells in, the life all around it. "Soul is form and order, the body make," is the form and order of the body make, and this "body" is not merely the clothing of fleshly integument, but all the surroundings of every sort that are the expression of the soul. A man can show on ten acres of land what kind of a farmer he is as well as upon a thousand. A woman can show what kind of a housekeeper she is in a two-roomed house as well as in a five-story "brown-stone front." Only those who are faithful over the few things are fit to be rulers over many things.

Not every one has the ability to sit down and plan out an enterprise of even moderate dimensions from beginning to end. Some are so made that they can see but one step at a time, can take but one step at a time, but there are few who have not sense enough to see that, and to take that with some sort of discretion, and having done so much, to see the step next to be taken. If we plan but for one day at a time, one week at a time, one year at a time, and plan wisely, the whole of life will be harmonious and all our efforts successful. But if we permit ourselves to drift without the chance current may carry us, what can we expect but to be stranded or shipwrecked? To an extent our lives are mapped out for us by parents, by Providence, by various circumstances, but within limits we are all conscious of freedom to choose and plan for ourselves, and he is wisest who, accepting the limitations which he cannot pass, makes the best use of his faculties in improving to the utmost the opportunities of whatever sort he may call his own, and sets about the work according to a well-conceived and well-digested plan.—N. Y. Tribune.

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Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Saturday, July 10th, 1881, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year.

H. G. RICHARDS, Cashier. Janesville, June 10th, 1881. fel22daw10m

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